CHANGE FINANCE
INVESTING IN SERVICE TO LIFE

As of 12/31/2018

2018 Q4 Performance and Year-End Review

Q4 PERFORMANCE

U.S. equities fell spectacularly in the fourth quarter, leading to the first yearly decline since 2008. The 4.38% drop in the S&P500 pales in comparison to the -37% return in 2008, but it follows nearly a decade of positive returns—the longest bull run in history. After the third quarter's gain—the largest single-quarter gain since 2013—headwinds from trade tensions, an oversupply in oil, and monetary tightening from the Federal Reserve drove the S&P 500 down 13.52%.

Investors looked for safety but didn't find much. Only one sector, Utilities, was positive for the quarter, up 1%. Real Estate and Consumer staples fell less than other sectors at -4% and -5% respectively. The Energy sector was the worst performing, posting a 24% loss. And for the first time in quite some time, value stocks outperformed growth stocks by 4%. CHGX performed somewhat better than the S&P 500, losing only 12.68%. Our outperformance in the final quarter of 2018 helped CHGX close the year slightly ahead of the S&P 500 with a loss of only 4.14%.

PERFORMANCE

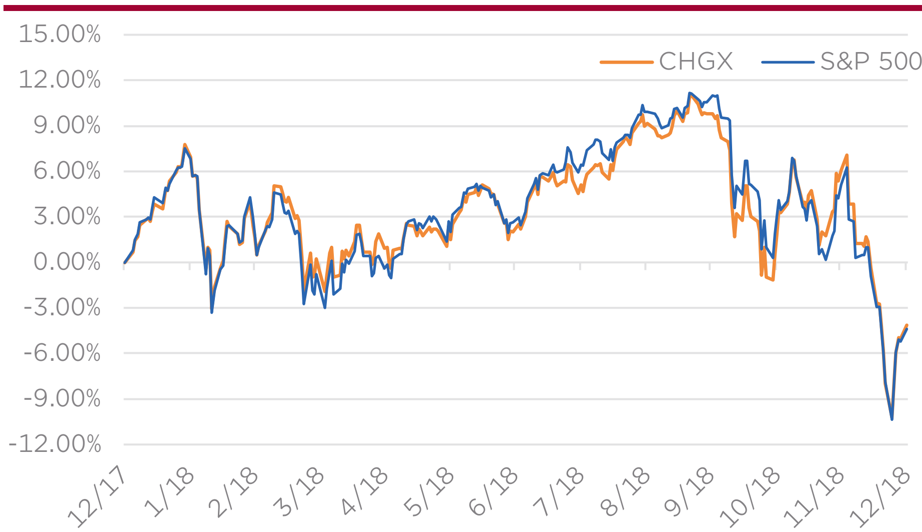
As of 12/31/2018

	AVG ANNUALIZED				
	YTD	Quarter	1 Year	3 Year	Since Inception (10/9/17)
NAV	-4.14%	-12.68%	-4.14%	N/A	-0.08%
CHGX Market Price	-4.65%	-13.05%	-4.65%	N/A	-0.40%
S&P 500	-4.38%	-13.52%	-4.38%	N/A	0.73%

Expense Ratio: 0.49%

The performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when sold or redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost and current performance may be lower or higher than the performance quoted. Performance current to the most recent month-end can be obtained by calling (1-800-617-0004). Short term performance, in particular, is not a good indication of the fund's future performance, and an investment should not be made based solely on returns.

YTD PERFORMANCE



Q4 2018	CHGX	S&P 500
Total Return (NAV)	-12.68%	-13.05%
Volatility	1.49%	1.50%
Downside Capture	98.97%	N/A
Upside Capture	101.76%	N/A

2018 Full Year		
Total Return (NAV)	-4.14%	-4.38%
Volatility	1.06%	1.07%
Downside Capture	98.92%	N/A
Upside Capture	97.57%	N/A

The Economy

When the stock market drops 13%, it's natural to assume the economy is in trouble. That doesn't appear to be the case, at least not yet. Though GDP growth has slowed somewhat (3.4% in Q3 vs. 4.2% in Q2), it remains one of the highest rates of growth in four years, and far above recessionary levels (an economic recession is declared when two consecutive quarters post negative GDP growth). Additionally, December saw an unexpectedly strong jobs report, adding 312,000 jobs. Unemployment ticked up to 3.9% from 3.7%, but this was likely indicative of more people entering the workforce due to the strong jobs market.

Wages grew by more than 3% for the third month in a row, a sign that the tight labor market is beginning to reward workers. However Core CPI, the most widely used measure of inflation, sits at 2.2%, very close to the 2% target rate set by the Federal Reserve. These are all strong economic indicators.

The Fed raised the federal funds rate in December for the fourth time in 2018, which spooked investors, but they also lowered their inflation and growth expectations for 2019 and reduced the number of scheduled interest rate hikes. The Fed will continue to taper down their balance sheet, which will have a slowing effect on the economy, but the slower pace of change seems to be reassuring investors.

Trade tensions are a headwind that is likely to persist into 2019. Slowing growth in China has weighed on the global economy, exacerbated by the trade war with the U.S. Talks are currently underway between the two nations, and both have incentive to come to an agreement. That said, politics in the U.S. has been anything but predictable over the past two years and being combative with China was a key campaign promise from the President.

Fossil Fuels: A Wild Ride

Oil had quite the year. Prices opened in the $60s, and rallied through much of the year, hitting a near-five-year high in early October in the mid $80s. Higher oil prices delivered cash to fossil fuel companies, benefiting shareholders through stock buybacks and boosting dividends. The party was shortened by geopolitics, however.

OPEC and a coalition of non-member nations had agreed at the end of 2017 to cut production through 2018 to draw down the glut from growth in U.S. extraction. As supplies shrank, prices rose, accelerating in mid-2018 when the Trump administration promised sanctions on Iran. OPEC members began winding down production cuts to compensate, only to see the Trump administration grant waivers to many key buyers of Iranian oil.

This comedy of errors drove oil prices down in October and November. October was the worst month for crude prices in two years, followed by November, the worst month in a decade. Energy company stocks followed oil prices off the cliff. Prices collapsed in the fourth quarter returning to the $50s, a double-digit loss for the year.

Prices will also continue to be affected by geopolitics. If the trade war with China causes a global economic slowdown, demand for fossil energy and prices will suffer. OPEC and non-member partners cut extraction in December and promised to reduce output again in January. The oil market is expected to stay oversupplied through the first half of 2019, however, due to a surge from U.S. companies who ramped up their plans when prices were higher.

Values

CHGX continued to receive high marks across the board, remaining at 5 Globes from Morningstar, 5 of 5 possible badges from Fossil Free Funds, and best in its category on most metrics from ETF.com.

Since our first report, we have included ETF.com's Carbon Intensity metric in our reporting. Carbon intensity is a measure of the amount of the key greenhouse gas, CO_2, emitted by a fund's holdings. It is a weighted average (based on the weighting of each individual holding in a fund), of the CO_2 emissions in tons per million dollars of sales. As You Sow's Fossil Free Funds metric tells us that we are succeeding in our primary strategy of eliminating fossil fuel investments from our holdings, but carbon intensity allows us to quantify the impact of that strategy.

MORNINGSTAR (as of 11/30/2018)	
Globes	5
Percent Rank in Category	2
Category	Large Blend
Peer Group Size	7,287

ETF.com (as of 1/11/2019)	
ESG Score Peer Rank	91.25 (highest)
Carbon Intensity	34.56 (lowest)
Sustainable Impact Exposure	8.88%
SRI Screening Criteria Exposure	0 (lowest)
Peer Group	US Large Cap, ESG
Peer Group Size	8

AS YOU SOW (as of 12/30/2018)	**Score**	**Holdings**	**Assets**
Fossil Free Funds	5/5	0	0
Deforestation Free Funds	B	6	6.03%
Tobacco Free Funds	4/5	2	1.85%

GENDER EQUALITY (as of 1/11/2019)	**Score**	**Overall Rank**	**Peer Rank**
Score	48/100	80.4	72.1
Peer Group Size		5,160	541

CO_2 is the main factor in human-driven climate change. CO_2 levels have risen by 40% since 1750. More than half of the human-induced rise has occurred in the last 40 years,[1] with just 100 companies responsible for more than two thirds of greenhouse gas emissions.[2]

CHGX receives the lowest Carbon Intensity score among its immediate peer group (US Large Blend ESG ETFs) on ETF.com by nearly a factor of 5, with the next best fund scoring 150.15. We received the third lowest rating among an expanded peer group including 164 US Large Blend ETFs. We are exceeded only by two funds with strategies based on the tech-heavy (low carbon intensity) NASDAQ-100, but we avoid their vulnerability to tech sector investment.

With this backdrop entering 2019, we continue to trust in our investment thesis: keep fossil fuels in the ground.

[1] https://www.ucsusa.org/global-warming/science-and-impacts/science/CO2-and-global-warming-faq.html#.XDyg_1xKibg
[2] https://www.theguardian.com/sustainable-business/2017/jul/10/100-fossil-fuel-companies-investors-responsible-71-global-emissions-cdp-study-climate-change

Investing involves Risk. Principal loss is possible. Investments in Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) involve additional risks such as declines in the value of real estate and increased susceptibility to adverse economic or regulatory developments. The social, governance, and/or environmental policy of the Fund could cause it to make or avoid investment that could result in the portfolio underperforming similar funds that do not have such policies. The Fund is a recently organized, diversified management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors have no track record on which to base their investment decisions. Shares of any ETF are bought and sold at market price (not NAV), may trade at a discount or premium to NAV, and are not individually redeemed from the Fund. Brokerage commissions will reduce returns. Diversification does not assure a profit or protect against a loss in a declining market.

An investor should consider the Fund's investment objectives, risks, and charges and expenses carefully before investing or sending money. This and other important information can be found in the Fund's prospectus. To obtain a prospectus, please call 303-339-0525 or visit http://changefinanceetf.com/chgx/prospectus. Please read the prospectus carefully before investing.

The Change Finance Diversified Impact U.S. Large Cap Fossil Fuel Free Index uses an objective, rules-based methodology to measure the performance of an equal-weighted portfolio of approximately 100 large cap U.S.-listed companies that meet a diverse set of environmental, social, and governance ("ESG") standards.

The Change Finance Diversified Impact U.S. Large Cap Fossil Fuel Free ETF is distributed by Quasar Distributors, LLC. The fund's investment advisor is Change Finance, PBC. and Change Finance, PBC owns the index that underlines the fund. Quasar is not affiliated with Change Finance.

References to specific securities or industries do no constitute a recommendation and are subject to risk. Fund holdings and allocations are subject to change. Fund holdings can be found at http://changefinanceetf.com/chgx.

The performance of the Fund may diverge from that of the index. Because the fund may employ a representative sampling strategy and may also invest in securities that are not included in the index, the fund may experience tracking error to a greater extent than funds that seek to replicate an index. The funds are not actively managed and may be affected by a general decline in market segments related to the index.

Effective April 18, 2018 the Fund's name changed from the Change Finance Diversified Impact U.S. Large Cap Fossil Fuel Free ETF to the Change Finance U.S. Large Cap Fossil Fuel Free ETF.

NAV: The Net Asset Value of a share of the ETF as calculated from the values of the underlying shares.

Market Price: the price at which a share of the ETF actually trades.

S&P 500: The Standard & Poor's 500, often abbreviated as the S&P 500, or just the S&P, is an American stock market index based on the market capitalizations of 500 large companies having common stock listed on the NYSE or NASDAQ. The S&P 500 index components and their weightings are determined by S&P Dow Jones Indices. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. (From Investopedia)

Volatility: Volatility is a statistical measure of the dispersion of returns for a given security or market index. Volatility can either be measured by using the standard deviation or variance between returns from that same security or market index. Commonly, the higher the volatility, the riskier the security. (From Investopedia)

Downside Capture: The down-market capture ratio is a statistical measure of an investment manager's overall performance in down-markets. It is used to evaluate how well an investment manager performed relative to an index during periods when that index has dropped. (From Investopedia).

Upside Capture: The up-market capture ratio is the statistical measure of an investment manager's overall performance in up-markets. The up-market capture ratio is used to evaluate how well an investment manager performed relative to an index during periods when that index has risen. (From Investopedia)

The Morningstar Sustainability Rating™ is intended to measure how well the issuing companies of the securities within a fund's portfolio holdings are managing their environmental, social, and governance, or ESG, risks and opportunities relative to the fund's Morningstar Category peers.

The Morningstar Sustainability Rating calculation is a two-step process. First, each fund with at least 50% of assets covered by a company-level ESG score from Sustainalytics receives a Morningstar Portfolio Sustainability Score. The Morningstar Portfolio Sustainability Score is an asset-weighted average of normalized company-level ESG scores with deductions made for controversial incidents by the issuing companies, such as environmental accidents, fraud, or discriminatory behavior. The Portfolio Sustainability Score ranges between 0 to 100, with a higher score indicating that a fund has, on average, more of its assets invested in companies that score well after normalization and controversy-level deductions are applied.

The Morningstar Sustainability Rating (indicated by 1 to 5 globes) is then assigned to all scored funds within Morningstar Categories in which at least ten (10) funds receive a Portfolio Sustainability Score and is determined by each fund's rank within the following distribution:

- 5 Globes: High (highest 10%)
- 4 Globes: Above Average (next 22.5%)
- 3 Globes: Average (next 35%)
- 2 Globes: Below Average (next 22.5%)
- 1 Globe: Low (lowest 10%)

Morningstar updates its Sustainability Ratings monthly. The Portfolio Sustainability Score is calculated when Morningstar receives a new portfolio. Then, the Sustainability Rating is calculated one month and six business days after the reported as-of date of the most recent portfolio. As part of the evaluation process, Morningstar uses Sustainalytics' ESG scores from the same month as the portfolio as-of date.

The MSCI ESG Quality Score is similar to the Morningstar Portfolio Sustainability Score, but derived from MSCI's company-level ESG scores, rather than those of Sustainalytics. The ESG Quality Score is given on a scale of 1-10, with 10 being best.

ESG Score Peer Rank is a percentile score indicating how a given Fund's MSCI ESG Quality Score is positioned relative to peer Funds. As utilized in ETF.com's screening tool, the ESG Score Peer Rank is calculated for the set of Funds selected by a given search filter.

The Carbon Intensity score is a weighted average of the Carbon Intensities of the underlying securities in the Fund. Carbon Intensity is a measure of carbon output relative to sales (tons of carbon emissions per million dollars in sales). Low scores mean less carbon output relative to sales and are better.

Sustainable Impact Exposure is a weighted average of the portion of revenues generated by each company in the Fund from products or services deemed by MSCI to support one of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. Companies with severe environmental, social, or governance controversies, or with significant involvement in objectionable business areas including predatory lending, weapons, alcohol, and tobacco are excluded. High scores mean more revenue coming from sources with positive impacts and are better.

SRI Screening Criteria Exposure indicates the percentage of the Fund's value which derives from companies flagged for one or more SRI screening criteria (alcohol, civilian firearms, gambling, tobacco, weapons, cluster bombs, nuclear power, GMOs). Lower scores indicate less of the value of the Fund is derived from problematic business areas and are better.

Fossil Free Funds gives each fund up to five badges. Each badge is associated with a category within the fossil fuel energy sector. To receive a badge for the category, the fund must have no investments in any company included in that category. The five categories are:

- The Carbon Underground 200™: compiled and maintained by Fossil Free Indexes℠, identifies the top 100 coal and the top 100 oil and gas publicly-traded reserve holders globally, ranked by the potential carbon emissions content of their reported reserves.
- Coal Industry: companies engaged in mining coal as designated by Morningstar, as well as the top 100 coal reserve holders from the Carbon Underground 200™.
- Oil/gas Industry: companies from six Morningstar sub-categories: drilling, extraction and production, integrated, midstream, refining and marketing, and equipment and services. It also includes the top 100 oil/gas reserve holders from the Carbon Underground 200™.
- The Macroclimate 50®: the 50 largest public-company owners of coal-fired power plants in Developed Markets plus China and India.
- Fossil-Fired Utilities: companies from four Morningstar sub-categories: independent power producers, diversified, regulated electric, and regulated gas excluding companies in these categories that are engaged in 100% renewable operations, pure transmission, or otherwise don't burn fossil fuels to generate power.

Deforestation Free Funds gives each fund a grade (A, B, C, D, or F) depending on the fund's holdings in companies that produce or sell palm oil, companies that provide financing to palm oil producers, or companies that buy and use palm oil in products. Funds that have no holdings in any of these categories receive an A. Funds with no holdings in palm oil producers/sellers receive a B if their net assets invested in the other categories are below median and a C if above. Companies with holdings in palm oil producers/sellers receive a D if their total net assets invested in companies from all categories is below median and an F if above median.

Tobacco Free Funds gives each fund up to five stars depending on the fund's holdings in tobacco companies and/or entertainment companies that are considered by Tobacco Free Funds to promote tobacco use. Funds that have no holdings in either category receive 5 stars. Funds that have holdings in entertainment companies but not in tobacco companies receive 4 stars if their net assets invested in tobacco-promoting entertainment companies is below the median and 3 start if above. Funds that have holdings in tobacco companies receive 2 stars if their net assets invested in companies in both categories combined is below the median and 1 star if above.